The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

E. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BESBRIDGE

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 43.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 8.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	8000

Poetry.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" ARE COMING

WRITTEN BY ROBERT HAWLEY, ESQ., OF WILLIAMSPORT.

I.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—a host of "Boys in Blue"—
Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battle-scarred and true;
Not now with gleaming bayonet and roll of martial drum,
But armed with ballots for the Right, in peaceful ranks they come,
To shield the starry flag they bore from traitors' hands anew;
They are coming, Andy Johnson—a host of Boys in Blue.

II.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—the loyal Boys in Blue,
From Maine and from New Hampshire, and the Bay State ever true;
From the Green Mountains of Vermont and little Rhodey's shore;
From the homesteads of Connecticut the hardy veterans pour,
As late when flashing o'er the land the news of Sumpter flew.
They are coming, Andy Johnson—the loyal Boys in Blue.

III.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—the loyal Boys in Blue,
From New Jersey and from Delaware, and Maryland tried and true,
And from the grand old Keystone—man answering to man,
With pledges for the "Star Brigade" and Geary—in the van—
To yield the soldiers' meed of praise to worth and valor due—
They are coming, Andy Johnson—the loyal Boys in Blue.

IV.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—the earnest Boys in Blue,
From shop and mill, and forge and field—the steadfast and the true,
The heroes of the Empire State, despite her recreant son,
Who turns to shame and mockery the good deeds he has done,
To spurn with wrath the *Moses* false, the faithless *Aaron,* too,
They are coming, Andy Johnson—the earnest Boys in Blue.

V.

They are coming Andy Johnson—the vet'rans of the West,
From their grand prairies and their lakes—the finest and the best;
From the broad rivers whose strong waves bear joyous to the sea
The treasures of a continent—the tribute of the free,
To speak once more, in thunder-tones, a People's high behest;
They are coming, Andy Johnson—the vet'rans of the West.

VI.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—the freemen of the land,
To save the prize they won with blood from Treason's eager hand;
From the White House to Lake Michigan they've heard your wanton speech,
To jeers and threats and curses loud this plain response they teach:
"By the memory of Antietam and Lookout mountain high;
By the noble dead of Gettysburg, in honored graves who lie;

VII.

By memory of Fort Donelson and Shiloh's bloody shore;
By memory of the Wilderness and Vicksburg's cannon roar;
By memory of Fort Pillow's slain—by scenes we may not tell
Of Libby and of Anderson, and many a rebel hell;
By those who fell when Sherman marched proudly to the sea;
By those who swell'd at Richmond the shouts of victory.

VII.

By memory of the loved and lost of many a Northern home,
By mothers', widows', orphans' tears, for those who ne'er may come—
By memory of "our Martyr Chief," by foul assassins' slain;
No rebel horde, no traitor hand shall rule our land again:
But traitors shall be punished, and treason odious made,
And woe to him, or high or low, by whom we are betrayed.

IX.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—a host of Boys in Blue,
Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battle-worn and true,
Not now with gleaming bayonet and roll of martial drum,
But armed with ballots for the right, in peaceful ranks they come,
To guard the starry flag they love from traitors' hands anew,
They are coming, Andy Johnson—a host of Boys in Blue!

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The President, in his latest speech in behalf of his policy, in the very speech in which he vaunts the case with which he could successfully proclaim himself Dictator, challenges the production of "a vote, a speech or an act of his public life that has not been against tyranny and oppression," and challenges the production of a time in his life when he "failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great masses of his countrymen." The President has appealed to the people, and by them let him be tried. It is unnecessary to produce Mr. Johnson's record. It is before the public. Down to the time when the war broke out he had a record that differed in no respect from that of Jeff. Davis; with Davis he voted upon every question involving the amelioration or elevation of the masses of his countrymen. When the war broke out Davis, consistently with his previous record, became a rebel and traitor; Johnson, abandoning all those with whom he had previously associated, became a patriot. His record from January, 1851, to May, 1866, was that of a sterling friend of the great masses of his countrymen, to a previously oppressed and degraded class of whom he had promised to be another Moses, and to bring them into the land of promise, where they should have an equal chance in the race of life. His votes, speeches, and acts during those four years were directly in conflict with his previous record, and his speeches, writings, and official acts since May, 1865, have been as directly in conflict with his votes, speeches, and acts from January, 1861, to within sixty days after his inauguration. His present policy is a reproach to his policy during the war; his present speeches brand the Andrew Johnson for whom the people voted in 1864, as a disunionist radical, an enemy of his country; his official acts, are consistent only with the record he made before the war when, in company with Davis, his speeches and acts were all for the perpetuation of the slavery and degradation of the very class to whom he has since promised to be a Moses.

The President challenges a word or an act of his savoring of tyranny and oppression. Let him read the manifestoes of every tyrant that lived, and he will find that he has but copied their language. Cæsar thought he was a mild and liberal ruler; he did no act that he did not do for the elevation of the masses of his countrymen; he had but one hope, and one ambition, and that was the glory of Rome and the welfare of his people. Like Mr. Johnson, he had held every office in the gift of the nation; like him he was military Governor of a conquered province, and like him framed and administered ironclad oaths. Like him, he was welcomed by the people, and thought that the reason why he was always successful, was because the people thought Cæsar was always right. But Cæsar was none the less a tyrant and an oppressor. He began his usurpations by disclaiming all purpose to do so; and up to the latest moment of his life, he was forever disclaiming that any speech, vote or act of his life could justly be charged with tyranny or oppression.

Andrew Johnson has by the force of the national military seized upon ten States of this Union, and denies to them and their people freedom of action. The people of those States have been in rebellion; he came into office and by the force of military power he has overturned and destroyed the existing State Governments; he has by the same power erected new Governments and officered them with his tools, with men whose escape from the halter for their crimes is secured by his pardon. He has made fealty to him and not fealty to the Union the test of office; he has made allegiance to him, and not allegiance to the Constitution, the condition of official recognition. He has forbidden the people of these States and the governments thereof to recognize or deal with the other branches of the Government. Whenever any officer of these States has ventured to do an official act not previously approved by him, he has vested in some subordinate and creature of his own, the supreme authority, and has crushed out the individual who dared to act as if his life and all were not at the disposal of Andrew Johnson. He has sent word to a brutal traitor, one of his pardoned instruments, that the military should not be permitted to restrain a mob in any violence they might do to Union men not recognizing his authority, and the mob, led on by official Thugs, slaughtered, maimed and expelled the members of the last organization of Union men in Louisiana. This, of course, is an act done for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of his countrymen. These eleven States he holds in his hands as a power to sustain him when he strikes over the Congress of the country. He can call upon the rebels to arm and sustain him, as Cæsar was wont to call upon his famous legions. Should the Legislatures of any of these States venture to consider and accept the terms proposed to them by Congress, they would soon feel the avenging hand of our Republican Chief Magistrate. He has forbidden them doing anything save what he commands, and as civil war, a disruption of the Union, and a re-establishment of slavery are regarded by them as probable results of obeying his commands, they cheerfully submit, and hopefully look forward to the success of his policy.

The chief and principal duty of the President of the United States is to execute the laws made by another branch of the Government. He has no more authority to question the validity of a law, or to refuse to execute it, or to obey it personally and officially than has any other citizen; and when, in defiance of law, and in violation of his official duty he undertakes to coerce or dictate to another branch of the Government, and venture to legislate and execute, then he becomes a usurper and a tyrant, deserving the condemnation of his countrymen, and may reasonably anticipate that in the end he will realize the same fate which has been realized by every other usurper and tyrant that ever betrayed and oppressed the great masses of his countrymen.

He may attempt to lull the suspicions of the people by constant disclaimers and by professing that his highest ambition is to do the will of the people. How is that will to be ascertained, if not through the agency established by the Constitution? The Constitution provided a Congress, through which the people should assert their will, and is not the President daily asserting that to him and not to the representatives of the people belongs the right to say who shall and who shall not be represented in that Congress? Since the foundation of the Government, there has been no attempt by an Executive to coerce Congress to abandon its Constitutional privileges, and accept from the President members chosen by his command, by a suffrage prescribed by him, and by Governments erected and upheld by the bayonet. Let him read the fathers of the Republic, and let his eyes be suffused with tears when he reads the maledictions which they utter upon that Executive who in the pride of place should arrogate to himself the powers which the Constitution placed exclusively in the representatives of the people. Let him remember also, that anticipating that in some moment of popular excitement, the people, forgetting their prudence, should elect an Executive that might arrogate to himself an authority belonging exclusively to the people, there was placed in the Constitution the grand protection, that these representatives of the people might impeach that Executive, and dismiss him from office. —*Chicago Tribune.*

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS AND NORTHERN LOYALISTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1866.

The subjoined important petition from the loyal citizens of New Orleans, asking protection from Congress and the loyal citizens of the nation, has been signed by nearly every Union man in the city, and is now on its way North.

We, the undersigned Union men of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent, that after, four years combating the armed forces of the rebels and traitors, we are not prepared, nor yet willing, that these same rebels and traitors should return among us, assume authority, maltreat with contumely and contempt, or otherwise abuse us. The facts are patent and beyond question, and it is well shown that the real Union men of this State are in the minority. The returned rebels and traitors have the balance of power in their hands, and it is publicly avowed that the confederate element must rule. Matters have assumed such a phase, that, if not strangled in the birth, we, the Union men, will have no security for life, property, or honor. The returned rebels and traitors are daily growing more powerful and daily insults and abuses are heaped upon us by them. They no sooner find a return to power, than they commence a sreries of abuse of us. They lose no opportunity, but upon all occasions use vile epithets toward us. Our residences are marked, and attempts have been make to fire the dwellings of some of us who are most conspicuous. We are told that we are spotted, and daily threats are heard against us. They not only abuse and curse us in private, but publicly scorn and vilify us. Newspapers, of which we have but two in our interest, cannot be bought on the streets, but, like private papers, during the days of the inquisition of old, are passed from hand to hand. We would infinitely prefer to return them their arms and fight them in open field, than thus to permit them, under the protection of our Government, to assume to dictate to us, and govern us. Our Government, under a misapplied mercy, grants to prisoners of war guilty of the highest crime against the State—treason—the privilege, heretofore unknown, of dictating to their conquerors the terms upon which the conquerors may be permitted to live in the land of their birth with unpardoned traitors, against all of which we protest. We protest against being termed rebels and traitors by those whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of Union men, and who boldly and with unsurpassed effrontery, not only in private, but throughout the daily papers, term us rebels and traitors, and style themselves the Union men of the South; and this too while they are keeping up their Confederate organizations, and utterly ignoring that they are prisoners of war to our Government. We protest against being ruled by prisoners of war under parole. We protest against being made to feel the vengeance of baffled traitors. We protest against being used as the lamb of the sacrifice to conciliate rebels and traitors. Knowing our shrift would be short, if once these assassins gain power, as they have proved conclusively by their acts of premeditated cold-blooded butchery of Union men on Monday, the 13th of July, the Saint Bartholomew-day of New Orleans, we protest against being left to the tender mercies of the assassins who use knife and pistols. We protest most emphatically against being made the slaves, so to speak, of these prisoners of war, who hate us with unutterable hate, who despise and curse us. Was it for this hundreds and thousands of our Union soldiers perished? Was it for this we waged a war for the Union? Was it for this we have imbrued our whole land in taxation? Was it for this we spent millions of treasure? Was it for this we have made invalids and cripples of our thousands of Union men? Was it for this we elected Andrew Johnson to the office from which ill-starred events caused him to become President? Was it for this we conquered? We therefore call upon the conquerors and loyal citizens of the nation to protect us. We not only petition, but demand, protection from the Congress of your country, as we are in duty bound.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE THREAT OF MR. JOHNSON.

The new rebellion is progressing rapidly. Mr. Seward, in his Louisville speech, says that the South is more loyal to the Union than the North; that at the South "there is entire unanimity," while the North is divided. This shows us what Mr. Seward understands by loyalty. It is loyal to support Mr. Seward and Andrew Johnson. It is disloyal to vote for Congressmen who oppose them. It shows us, too, what sort of a Union Mr. Seward wants. It is a Union based on caste and prejudice; a Union where rebellion is rewarded and fidelity punished; a Union in which the Declaration of Independence is denounced, and the Constitution defied; a Union where free speech, a free press, and freedom of peaceable assemblage will not be tolerated in ten States; a Union clothed with the infamy of violated pledges, reeking with the murder of helpless loyalists, and gory with the blood of the martyrs of New Orleans. Such a Union is a cheat and delusion, for it would end in war. It is an impossibility, for it can never be established. The loyal people, whose earnestness the graves of three hundred thousand men attest, will never tolerate a Union ruled by traitors, based upon denial of rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and brought about by usurpation and massacre.

But Mr. Seward does not stand alone. Andrew Johnson fortifies his declaration that the South is loyal and the North disloyal, by the threat that unless the people accept his policy they shall have a civil war on Northern soil. After months of incendiary speech, intended to inflame the spirits of his puritans to the utmost, he hurls this threat at the people, hoping, perhaps, that it will crush all opposition to his will.

The people know that Mr. Johnson can plunge this country into civil war again, if he chooses. His own language and conduct has forced them to contemplate that result as by no means impossible. They know that he can make war upon the government of the people, and attempt to crush it by bayonets. They know that he has reason to hope that the aid of Copperheads at the North and rebels at the South would be given to such a rebellion. And looking the fact squarely in the face, the people will do exactly as they did in 1860. They will vote as their conscience and judgment dictates, and they will fight, if need be, to sustain and enforce the decision rendered at the ballot-box. There are a million of veteran soldiers who can be put in the field within twenty days to sustain the verdict of the people at the polls, and if Mr. Johnson or his followers mean to resist that verdict, let them count the cost.

Mr. Johnson, be it remembered, throws out this threat with the returns of the Maine election before him. He is a politician. He knows that a Republican gain of fifteen thousand in that State, in spite of all his efforts there, is a sure indication that the loyal States will vote down him and his policy by majorities larger than were given for Lincoln. If he thinks to frighten the people out of the expression of their sincere convictions and honest judgments he is mistaken. And if he thinks that he can with safety resist by armed rebellion a decision of the people at the ballot-box in favor of the policy of Congress—if he thinks that all the power that he can command will suffice to put down the millions whom he now calls traitors—let him try it!—*Missouri Democrat.*

STANDING BY THE CONSTITUTION.

The President thus harangued the committee that waited on him in Washington to congratulate him on the united and cordial support of the rebels and copperheads:

"What gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. *Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers.*"

Let us see how far he dares to "stand by the Constitution of our fathers." Sec. 3, of article 3, of the "constitution of our fathers" provides as follows:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in *levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.*"

The law of Congress providing the penalty for treason, passed by "our fathers" in 1790, says:

"If any person owing allegiance to the United States of America, *shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort,* within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be convicted thereof on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, *such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States,* AND SHALL SUFFER DEATH!"

If President Johnson will dare to enforce "the constitution of our fathers," he must proceed at once *to try and hang every delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from the rebel States and probably half the delegates from the North.* When will A. J. begin the delectable work of enforcing "the constitution of our fathers?"—*Chambersburg Repository.*

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby with the Presidential Party.

AT THE RIDDLE HOUSE,
[which is in Detroit, Michigan,
Sept. 4th, 1866.

Step by step I am ascendin the ladder uv fame—step by step I am climbin to a proud iminence. Three weeks ago I wuz summoned to Washington by that iminently grate and good man, Andrew Johnson, to attend a consultation ez to the proposed Western tour, which was to be undertaken for the purpose uv arousin the masses of the West to a sense uv the danger which was threatenin uv em in case they persisted in centralizin the power of the Government into the hands uv a Congress, instid of diffusin it throughout the hands of one man, which is Johnson. I got there too late to take part in the first uv the discussion. When I arrove they had everything settled, ceptin the appointment of a chaplain for the excursion. The President insisted upon my fillin that position, but seward objected. He wanted Beecher, but Johnson was inflexibly against him. "I am determined," sez he, "to carry out my policy, but I hev some bowels left. Beecher hes dun enuff already, considerin the pay he got. No! no! he shel be spared this trip—indeed he shel."

"Very good," said Seward, "but at least find some clergyman who endorses us without hevin P. M. to his honored name. It would look better."

"I know it wood," replied Johnson, "but where kin we find such a one? I hev swung around the entire circle, and heven't as yet seen him. Nasby it must be."

There wuz then a lively discussion ez to the propriety before the procession started, of removin all the offiis-holders on the proposed route, and appointin men who believed in us, (Johnson, Beecher and me,) that we might be shoor of a sootable recepshun at each pint at which we wuz to stop. The Annointed wuz in favor uv it. Sez he "them as won't support my policy shan't eat my bread and butter." Randall and Doolittle chimed in, for its got to be a part of their religion to assent to whatever the President sez, but I mildly protested. I owe a duty to the party, and I am determined to do it.

"Most High," sez I, "a settin hen wich is lazy makes no fuss—cut its head off and it flops about for a while lively. Lincoln's office holders are settin hens. They don't like yoo nor yoor policy, but while they are on their nests will keep moderately quiet. Cut off their heads and they will spirt their blood in yoor face. Ez to bein enshoored of a reception at each point, yoo need fear nothin. Calkerlatin moderitly, there are at least twenty-five or thirty patriots who feel a call for every offis in yoor disposal. So long, Yoor Highness, ez them offisis is held just where they can see em, and they don't know which is to get em, yoo may depend upon the entire enthoosiasm uv each, individually, and collectively. In short, ef there's 4 offisis in a town and yoo make the appointments, yoo hev sekoored 4 supporters—jill yoo make the appointments yoo hev the hundred who expect to get them."

The President agreed with me that until after the trip the guillotine shood stop.

Secretary Seward sejested that a clean shirt wood improve my personal appearance, and ackordingly a cirkular wuz sent to the clerks in the Departments, assessin em, for that purpose. Such uv em as refoosed to contribute their quota wuz instantly dismissed for disloyalty.

At last we started and I must say we wuz got up in a high conciliatory style. Every one of the civilians uv the party wore buzzom pins, et cettery, which wuz presented to us by the Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, wich wuz made of the bones uv Federal soldiers' which hed fallen at the various battles. Sum uv em were pertickerly valuable as anteeks, havin been made from the bones uv the first soldiers who fell at Bull Run.

The Noo York recepshun wuz a gay affair. I never saw His imperial Highness in better spirits, and he delivered his speech to better advantage than I ever heard him do it before, and I believe I've heard it a hundred times. We left Noo York sadly. Even now ez I write the remembrance uv that perceshun—the recollection uv that banquet lingers around me, and the taste uv them wines is still in my mouth. But we hed to go. We had a mishun to perform, and we put ourselves on a steamboat and started.

ALBANY—There wuz such a immense crowd, but the Czar uv all the Amerikas didn't get off his speech here. The Governor welcomed him, but he welcomed him ez the Cheef Magistrate uv the nashun, and happened to drop in Lincoln's name. That struck a chill over the party, and the President got out uv it ez soon ez possible. Bein received as Cheef Magistrate, and not ez the great Pacificator, ain't his Egglency's best holt. It wuz unkind uv Guv, Fenton to do it. If he takes the papers he must know that his Mightiness ain't got but one speech, and he ought to hev made such a recepshun ez wood hev enabled him to got it off. We shook the dust off uv our feet, and left Albany in disgust.

SKENACTADY—The people uv this delightful little village wuz awake when the imperial train arrived. The changes heven't bin made in the offises here, and consekently there wuz a splendid recepshun. I didn't suppose there wuz so many patriots along the Mohawk. I wuz pinted out by some one ez the President's private adviser—a sort uv Private Secretory uv State—and after the train started I found 211 petitions for the post-offis in Skenactedy in my side coat pocket, which the patriots which hed hurrahed so vociferously had dextrously deposited there. The insident wuz a movin one. "I thank God," thought I,, "so long ez we hev the post-offices to give, we kin alluz hev a party." The Sultan swung around the cirkle wunst here, and leavin the constitootion in their hands the train moved off.

ROME.—Here we had a splendid recepshun, and I never heard His Majesty speak more felicitously. He mentioned to the audience that he hed swung around the Southern side of the cirkle and wuz now swinging around the Northern side uv it, and that he wuz fightin traitors on all sides. He left the constitooshun in their hands and bid em good bye. I received at this pint only 130 petitions for the post-offis, which I took ez a bad omen for the comin election.

UTICA.—The President spoke here with greater warmth and jerked more originality than I hed before observed. He introduced here the remark that he didn't come to make a speech—that he wuz goin to shed a tear over the tomb of Douglass; that in swinging around the cirkle he hed fought traitors on all sides uv it, but that he felt safe. He shood leave the constitooshun in their hands, and ef a martyr wuz wanted, he wuz reddy to die with neetness and dispatch.

LOCKPORT.—The President is improvin wonderfully. He rises with the occasion. At this pint he mentioned that he wuz set on savin the country wich hed honored him. Ez for himself his ambition wuz more than satisfied. He hed bin Alderman, member of the Legislacher, Congressmen, Senator, Military Governor, Vice President and President. He hed swung aronnd the entire cirkle uv offices, and all he wanted now wuz to heal the wounds of the nashun. He felt safe in leavin the constitooshun in their hands. Ez he swung around the cirkle—

At this pint I interrupted him. I told him that he hed swung around the cirkle wunst in this town, and ez yooseful ez the sphrase wuz it might spile by too much use.

At Cleaveland we began to get into hot water. Here is the post where the devil uv abolishnism is chained, and his chain is long enough to let him range over nearly the whole State. I am pained to state that the President wusnt treated here with respeck due his station. He commenct deliverin his speech, bet wuz made the subjeck of ribald laffure. Skarsely hed he got to the pint uv swingin around the cirkle, when a foul mouthed nigger lover yelled "Veto," and another vociferated "Noo Orleans," and another remarked "Memphis," and one after another interruption occurred until His Highness wuz completely turned off the track and got wild. He forgot his speech and struck out crazy, but the starch wuz out of him and he was worsted. Grant which he hed taken along to draw the crowds, played dirt on us here, and stepped into the boat for Detroit, leavin us only Farragut as a attraction, who tried twice to get away ditto, but wuz timely prevented The President recovered his ekanimity and swung around the circle wunst, and leavin the constitootion in their hands, retired.

At the next pint we wuz astounded at seein but one man at the station. He wuz dressed with a sash over his shoulder, and wuz wavin a flag with one hand, firin a saloot with a revolver with the other, and playin "Hail to the Chief" on a mouth organ, all to wunst. "Who are you my gentle friend?" sez I. "I'm the newly appointed Postmaster, sir," sez he. "I'm a perceshun a waitin here tu du honor to our Cheef Magistrate, all alone, sir. There wuz twenty Johnsonians in this hamlet, sir, but when the commission came for me, the other nineteen wuz soured and said they didn't care a d—n for him nor his policy, sir. Where is the President?" Androo wuz a goin to swing around the cirkle for this l man and leave the constitootion in his hands, but Seward checked him.

At Fremont we had a handsome recepshun for the offises heven't bin changed there, but Toledo didn't do so well. The crowd didn't cheer Androo much, but when Farragut was trotted out they gave him a rouser, wich wuz anything but pleasin to the Cheef Magistrate uv this nation who believes in bein respected.

Finall we reached Detroit. This bein a Democratic city the President was hisself agin. His speech here wuz one of rare merit. He gathered together in one quiver all the sparklin arrows he had used from Washington to this point, and shot em one by one. He swung around the cirkle—he didn't come to make a speech—he hed been Alderman uv his native town—he might hev been dictator but woodent—and ended with a poetical cotashun which I coodent ketch, but which ez near ez I cood understand wuz:

"Kum wun—Kum all—this rock shel fly,
From its firm base—in a pig's eye."

Here we repose for the nite. To-morrow we start onward, and shel continue swingin aronnd the cirkle till we reach Chicago.

PEUROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(which is Postmaster.)
(and likewise chaplain to the expidition.)

"RECONSTRUCTED."

As the chances of a Copperjohnson triumph fade away beneath the majestic uprising of the American people, the galvanized loyalty of the rebel journals which endorses the proceedings of the 14th of August Convention is rapidly disappearing from their columns, and we find, instead, such bold invocations to renewed strife as we print below, from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th instant:

"We have renounced secession, and are bound to that renunciation by an honor which has never beeu violated. But shall we submit forever to a tyrranny because it is called *Republican*? Shall an alien majority enslave us, and make us cringe to their behests? Forbid it every impulse of manhood! The true answer to the query lies in the historical utterance of our own PATRICK HENRY, who said, "give me liberty or give me death."

It is wholly impossible that we should be the thralls of Yankees, and it is becoming apparent that we cannot exist under the same government with them except in that condition. We have *revolution* as the alternative. Death before dishonor, is the cry of every true Virginian; and, while we are ready, eager and willing to submit to the Union and the Constitution in their legitimate action, we are equally resolute to resist the efforts of those who seek to make our allegiance the means of insufferable oppression. In resistance if we cannot, find victory and freedom, we can at least meet death in the career of honor. * * * * If we cannot attain the freedom that is our birthright, we can at least retain the honorable graves that heaven still reserves for those who cannot endure tyrranny. We will not secede again, but we will die rather than be reduced to the merciless mastery of radicalism.

This is accompanied, too by the following sneers at the American flag, and the declaration that representation in Congress would be a "degradation," viz:

If it were ever possible to surfeit a people with an overdose of "flag," it is certain that the people of these United States, both North and South, would immediately be seized with a horrible attack of indigestion. Go where you willl the "Stars and Stripes" are around and about you, before and behind you. There is no escape from their all pervading presence. A "popcart," an omnibus, or a bread wagon goes tearing down the street with stupefying clatter, and as it glances by your eye falls upon the painted emblem. It spreads out upon the gay wrapper of your "scarfalletti," rolls round the handle of your pen, peers at you from the title page of your new book, assails you from the corner of your pocket handkerchief, and rides unsuspected in the crown of your shining beaver. From the vast consumption of raw materials one would suppose that "freedom" must have made an awful rent in the "azure robes of night," and the only wonder is that there are any "stars of glory" left. * * * * We long ago gave over to the sons of the "Pilgrim fathers" our interest in the flag, the Fourth of July and Yankee Doodle, and have never since felt any desire to reassert our claims. Were the test oath abolished and the doors of Congress opened to-morrow to Southern representation *no man of delicacy but would shrink from asking the best and purest in our land to mingle with at unclean crew of ravening fools, and howling fanatics.* To participate in the councils of the nation, once an honor, has now become a degradation."

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE BY THE HERALD.

Congress Right—The President Wrong The Only Hope of the South is the Congressional Plan.—The Constitutional Amendment will go Through.

(*From the New York Herald of Saturday.*)

The fogs and clouds in which the great question of Southern restoration has been covered up since the adjournment of Congress, are at length breaking away. We know now what to do. We have been taught by the famous mariner Daniel Webster, after drifting about for many days in thick weather and in an unknown sea, to avail ourselves of the first glimpse of the sun for an observation and a reckoning, in order to ascertain how far the winds and the waves have driven us from our true course. We thus find from the bearings of the Maine election, that the true course for the Southern States and the administration is laid down in the Constitutional Amendment of Congress. In other words, we are convinced from the significant results of the Maine election that this amendment will carry all the Northern States yet to come, and that against the solid North any further resistance from the administration or the excluded Southern States will be a waste of time, foolish and suicidal to all concerned.

We would therefore urge upon President Johnson the statesmanlike policy of a truce with Congress, and an active co-operation with the fixed and predominant public opinion of the North, in behalf of the immediate restoration of the South on the basis of this constitutional amendment. We have shown that there is nothing in it which the President has not himself, at one time or another recommended as essential to the security of the Union. It is not the radical plan; it is not so near in fact, to the rebel disabling and confiscation plan of Thaddeus Stevens as the propositions put forth from time to time by Andrew Johnson. It is a compromise which the President ought to have adopted in co-operation with Congress, and which he ought to adopt at all events, because his conflict with Congress, if persisted in, will be most emphatically decided against him. It cannot be otherwise. The inevitable result is as clear to the searcher for the true situation of things as the light of the sun through the breaking clouds. Not one of the States which voted for Lincoln and Johnson will fail to adopt this constitutional amendment, since New Jersey, the only Northern State whose vote was against them has led off for the North in the ratification.

The policy and the duty of President Johnson, therefore, are as clear as a mathematical demonstration, and equally clear is the policy of the still excluded Southern States. We have earnestly advocated the President's policy; but after the verdict of the jury the argument is at an end. The example of Tennessee in the ratification of the amendment is now the only alternative for the outer Southern States. Tennessee in ratifying the amendment, opened the door to the admission of her members into both houses of Congress. * * * *

This amendment is going through. There is no other settlement for the South. The Governors of the Southern States ought therefore to call their legislatures together at once and ratify this amendment, so that with the meeting of Congress in December they may be all restored to both houses. In this way they can at once secure the balance of power in Congress and put an end to any further attempt of the radicals to apply new restrictions of State restoration. The Southern States, too will thus be put in a position to take their ground and shape their course to some purpose in view of the Presidential election. What has been done in the case of Tennessee amounts to the adoption of a rule of admission. The way is plain, the door is open, and in this simple act of ratification the South will be restored to its balance of power. It is the ultimatum of the victorious North, and the South will lose much and gain nothing by delay in its adoption.

THE NEGRO BOUNTY QUESTION.

The Copperjohnsonites, through the columns of their newspaper organs and the throats of their blatant orators, are making the direct charge that Congress

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

SENATOR,

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 3. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

HOW TO VOTE PAUPERS!

The Poor House the Copperhead Nursery!

READ! TAX-PAYERS, READ!

The Alms-house for the last three or four years has been the nursery in which Copperheadism has been most villainously disseminated. Men have been kept there for the sole purpose of voting them, while others have been purchased at a few dollars a head or been forced to vote as the Steward has dictated as will be seen by the appended affidavits. We do not think that the present Steward would be guilty of such gross outrage, nor, knowing the majority of the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors, as we do, we have no hesitation in saying that they would not be a party to such a disreputable affair. The majority of these latter gentlemen have become so much disgusted with the manner in which the affairs of this institution have been conducted, that their faith in the honesty of their party has been most woefully shaken. Our object is not, then, to hold up the present Board and Steward as objects of censure, but to call the attention of the people to the facts, that they may provide against the election of men who will prostitute the institution to the Copperhead party in the infamous manner in which it was under the Stewardship of George Widle, by the election of an honest and upright man to the position. For the purpose of showing the public how things have been conducted, politically, at that place we publish, the following affidavits of John Heltzel and James Sheeder, taken in the Koontz vs. Coffroth contested election case, and which will be found on pages 22, 23, and 24 of the Congressional report of the papers in this case:

John Heltzel sworn:

I was a pauper in the public poor-house of Bedford county, in the fall of 1864. I lived in Union township before I went to the poor-house. I went there in June, 1864. I knew William Allen. He was a pauper in the poor-house. I also knew James Sheeder, John Winsel, Daniel Sherman, John Moyer, Robert Clarke, Peter Mullen, Andrew Wolford, Enoch Armitage, Patrick Dunn, Samuel Maugh, Jacob Livingston, John Shoemaker, John Miller, William Gorsuch, Michael Gallagher, James Thomas, Andrew Amick. They were all paupers in the poor-house at the time of the election in the fall of 1864. I think they all voted. WIDLE GOT ME TO GO TO SHOEMAKER'S AND CALL FOR LIQUOR FOR THEM. I GOT THE LIQUOR FOR THEM. Widle gave them receipts for their taxes, and gave them tickets and sent them to the polls to vote. I came up with them and saw most of them vote. THEY GOT NO LIQUOR BEFORE THEY VOTED; THEY WERE TREATED AFTERWARD. WIDLE PROMISED AT THE POOR-HOUSE TO TREAT ALL WHO VOTED THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. I DID NOT CALL FOR LIQUOR FOR THEM AT SHOEMAKER'S UNTIL AFTER THEY HAD VOTED. I talked with the paupers in regard to their votes. Daniel Sherman, John Moyer and John Heltzel (the witness) voted the Republican ticket and for General Koontz. William Allen, James Sheeder, John Winsel, Robert Clark, Peter Mullen, Enock Armitage, Andrew Wolford, John Miller, William Gorsuch, Michael Gallagher, James Thomas, Andrew Amick, Jacob Livingston, Samuel Maugh, Patrick Dunn and John Shoemaker—

Mr. Reed and others, counsel for General Coffroth, object to evidence of the declarations of these paupers in regard to the ticket they voted.

—told me that they voted the Democratic ticket and for General Coffroth. We talked about it both before and after the election. John Miller and James Thomas are since dead.

Questions by Mr. Reed:

Andrew Amick voted the Republican ticket when he could, but WIDLE MADE HIM VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET AT THAT TIME. Widle gave him the Democratic ticket and told him to vote it. He did not vote the Democratic ticket all the time for the last three or five years; he has been voting both ways. I know that I said I would vote for the Democratic ticket and voted for the Republican ticket. I have no other home than the poor house.

his
JOHN ⋈ HELTZEL.
mark.

James Sheeder sworn:

I was a pauper in the poor-house in the fall of 1864. I voted at the general election in October, 1864, and voted the Democratic ticket. I got one ticket from Mr. Beeler and the other from Mr. Widle. It was the first time I ever voted the Democratic ticket; generally voted the other ticket. MR. WIDLE PROMISED ME A PAIR OF PANTS AND BEELER PROMISED ME A COAT IF I WOULD VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. *MR. WIDLE GAVE ME THE PANTS AND BEELER GAVE ME ONE DOLLAR, BUT DID NOT GIVE ME THE COAT.* I came from Broad Top township to the poor house

Questions made by Mr. Shannon:

No efforts were made to get me to vote the Republican ticket. I MIGHT HAVE TOLD SOME PERSONS THAT I HAD FOOLED WIDLE AND VOTED THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, BUT I COULD NOT SWEAR SO. THEY STOOD AT THE POLLS AND WATCHED ME TILL I HAD VOTED THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. SAUPP AND BUHER STOOD AT THE WINDOW. I did tell Mr. Armitage that I had got the Democratic ticket from Widle, but that I had fooled him and voted the Republican ticket. I WAS A PAUPER AND NEEDED A PAIR OF PANTS. I asked for them, and HE TOLD ME HE WOULD NOT GIVE ME ANY UNLESS I VOTED THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

JAMES SHEEDER.

John Heltzel re called:

I know that Mr. Widle gave Sheeder a new pair of pants; Sheeder may have needed a pair; I heard Widle say that he would give Sheeder a pair of pants if he would vote the Democratic ticket.

Enoch Armitage re-called:

I know that Sheeder got a pair of pants from George Widle.

It is high time that the people of Bedford county turned their attention to this institution. The above only exhibits the manner in which the political part of it has been conducted. There has not been an honest Democrat elected to the office of Poor Director for the last ten years that has not been entirely dissatisfied with the party and threatened to leave it in disgust. If the people knew how the Copperhead leaders in this place are responsible for the mal-administration, they would rise up and overwhelm them. If the people will elect Henry H. Fisher, the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Poor Director, with Mr. Daniel R. Anderson, one of the present Directors, their interests will be perfectly safe. Mr. Fisher is a man in every way fitted for the position, he is an excellent Mill-wright, and will prove the very man to relieve the county of the extraordinary and unnecessary expenses incurred in keeping up the Poor House-Mill. We are sorry that Mr. Moses is about to retire, he is an excellent Director. Mr. Diehl, the creature of the Copperhead leaders in this town, must be defeated. Tax-payers, vote for Mr. Fisher.

THE NEW MODE OF VOTING.

VOTERS MUST BE CAREFUL!

The Legislature at its late session changed the entire mode of voting in this county. Heretofore all the party nominees of any one party were voted for on a single slip of paper by special act of Assembly; by the late act the ticket must be voted in three separate slips, headed respectively STATE, COUNTY, and JUDICIARY, thus:

STATE.

Governor,
John W. Geary.

COUNTY.

Congress,
William H. Koontz.

Senator,
Alexander Stutzman.

Assembly,
John Weller,
John T. Richards.

Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, Clerk of the Courts, &c.
John W. Lingenfelter.

Sheriff,
Nathan C. Evans.

Commissioner,
Samuel Shaffer.

Poor Director,
Henry H. Fisher.

Auditor,
James R. O'Neal.

JUDICIARY.

Associate Judge,
Adam Weaverling.

These must be carefully cut apart and be voted in such a manner that the inspectors can put them in their respective boxes at sight, as each division must have its particular box. When the board comes to count out, it will count out the division headed *State*, which can be done in a few minutes, and the news can be despatched to headquarters at once, as the vote for Governor will be the test vote. Voters will be very careful to see that their ballots are composed of the entire ticket, STATE, COUNTY and JUDICIARY.

THE SHERIFF HAS BEEN PROSECUTED.

Election Officers, Beware!

On last Tuesday a prosecution was commenced against the High Sheriff of Bedford county for misdemeanor in office, in not inserting the preamble and four sections of the Disfranchising Act of Pennsylvania in his general election proclamation. The law must be vindicated. Let election officers, BEWARE!

THE RISE IN REBEL BONDS CONFIRMED!

Two weeks ago we called attention to the following telegram by the Atlantic cable:

LONDON, Aug. 31, 1866.—*Advices received here of the action of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect to materially advance the price in Rebel bonds.*

This telegram was denounced, after the Copperhead fashion, as *an abolition* lie, and remembering how cleverly the President *fixed* Sheridan's despatch so as to screen the rebel murderers at New Orleans, they accused the abolitionists of having changed the telegram and put *Rebel* instead of *Federal* bonds, but it wouldn't work. The very next steamer brought the English newspapers containing the following unmistakable confirmation of the first telegram: Says the London *News* of August 31st.:

"Confederate (American) bonds, which "of late have been altogether neglected, were "in demand to-day at an advance, they open-"ed at 4½ @ 5½. It is surmised that there "may have arrived favorable accounts of the "Philadelphia convention and the consequent "return of the Southern States to Congress."

This is amply sufficient to confirm the truth of the actual rise in Rebel bonds, but in further confirmation and explanation of it, the Augusta(Ga.) *Constitutionalist* of the 14th instant, a bitter rebel organ, contains the following mysterious paragraph:

THE "REBEL BOND" TELEGRAM.—The London *Daily News*, of August 21st, explains the despatch which produced so much uncertainty the other day, by saying the action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention had caused an advance in "*rebel*" bonds. It was thought this was a mistake, and United States bonds were meant; but it appears that the cable despatch was right, Confederate bonds, which had been down to nothing, going up to 4½@5½. The *News*, which is an English sheet of strong Northern proclivities, says it can't understand this rise, inasmuch as the "war debt of the South has been repudiated; *but the London stock market knows what it is about. If any one will take the trouble to read the platform of the Philadelphia Convention he will see what they have already discerned.*"

Let us closely scrutinize this platform and see what it was that the London dealers in Rebel Bonds discerned. The fact is, the Philadelphia Copper-Johnson Convention, while saying slavery is abolished and that they regard as utterly invalid any obligation incurred in making war against the United States, did it for the purpose of catching the public ear and deceiving the people. In the 2nd article of the same platform they declare that—

"The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government unabridged and *unaltered*, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired."

Mark the *unaltered*. Here is a direct denial of the constitutionality of the amendment abolishing slavery and at the same time an assertion of the old State sovereignty doctrine, which would prevent Congress from forbidding the Rebel States to pay the Rebel debt. But they take care to have more than one string to their bow in order to secure the payment of the Rebel debt, and declare in article 6th that

"Such amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in ratifying the same, *all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.*"

They first denied that any change had been made and now declare that no change can constitutionally be made until the Rebel States consent, which they very well know they will never do. This will leave the Constitution unchanged and the rebel debt ready to be assumed the moment rebels and copperheads get the majority in Congress which they are now striving to do.

Remember this when you go to the polls, and if you wish to help pay off the Rebel bonds held by british speculators, and have your taxes doubled, vote for Heister Clymer and the whole Copperhead ticket. If you want the Rebel debt repudiated and its payment forever prohibited by a Constitutional amendment, if you want your taxes reduced instead of increased, vote for Geary and the whole Union ticket.

MEYERS VOTED TO GIVE THE SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE CAMP!

The last *Gazette* speaking of its editor, says: "You know that he voted for the Amendment to give the soldiers the right to vote in the camp." WE KNOW NO SUCH THING, AND WE DARE YOU TO PRODUCE AN AFFIDAVIT, SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED, SETTING FORTH THAT YOU VOTED AT THE POLLS IN BEDFORD TO GIVE THE SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE. We know that you voted in the Legislature to submit the amendment to the people, *but did you vote at the polls for its adoption?* In the Legislature you couldn't avoid the record, *but at the polls you could stab the soldier without him knowing who did it, and you* DID IT. And not only this, *YOU WOULD NOT ALLOW DEMOCRATS WHO DESIRED TO INDUCE MEN TO VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE IN ITS BEHALF, AND COMPELLED THEM TO DESIST BY THREATS.* Nor is this all, *YOU PRINTED EVERY TICKET IN OPPOSITION TO THE AMENDMENT WHICH WAS PRINTED IN THE COUNTY AND NOT ONE IN FAVOR OF IT.* If you will agree to successfully controvert the above statements we are satisfied all the soldiers shall vote for you.

CAUTION TO ELECTION BOARDS!

Copperheads to vote on First Papers!

The various election Boards of this county are cautioned against taking the votes of Foreigners on first papers. The Copperheads will try this dodge in many of the districts. The first paper is a mere declaration of intentions to become a citizen and does not entitle the holder to a vote. The second and last paper must contain this clause, "THEREUPON THE COURT ADMITTED THE SAID (giving his name) TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES." If the paper does not contain this, the holder is not entitled to a vote. He must be declared a citizen under the act of Congress by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

MR. SHARPE GIVEN UP!

The Money to be Invested Elsewhere!

The Copperheads made up a neat calculation several weeks ago, in which they figured up Mr. Sharpe's majority in the District to 75. Since the tremendous meetings in Franklin and Adams, the election of Sharpe, like the election of Clymer, is given up. The following is about a fair estimate of the result:

	Koontz's Majority.	Sharpe's Majority.
Adams,	100	
Franklin,	350	
Fulton,		150
Bedford,	100	
Somerset,	1400	
	1950	150
	150	
Koontz's majority	1800	

This is about what the majority is bound to be in the district, or all "signs fail." The fight in Bedford county is simply for the little offices, they have given up Sharpe and Clymer; and Andrew Johnson, it is said, will invest his money elsewhere. Do you think you will see either House, Mr. Sharpe?

IF THERE IS A SOLDIER FEELS DISPOSED TO VOTE FOR MR. SHANNON LET HIM LOOK AT THIS PICTURE!

"I DISTINCTLY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT I WOULD NOT FIGHT AT ALL IN SUCH AN UNNATURAL WAR—THAT I WAS LIKE SOME OF MY "REPUBLICAN FRIENDS I WOULD PREFER STAYING AT HOME, BUT IF I WERE COMPELLED TO PULL TRIGGER I HOPED IT WOULD BE WHEN THE MUZZLE OF MY GUN WAS POINTED NORTH."

These are Mr. Shannon's very words. How fortunate it was for you, soldier, that Mr. Shannon was not "COMPELLED TO PULL TRIGGER," or you might have received the contents of his gun. He claimed to be consistent while the war lasted and he refused to contribute a dollar to the support of those who were left destitute by their husbands and fathers entering the service. It is your time now, soldier?

JOINED TO THEIR IDOLS.

"My Policy" Illustrated.

A political meeting was held last week at Fredrick City, Maryland, in favor of the President's policy. The speakers and those assembled appeared to have an idea that the "Confederacy" still existed, or that it would again arise from its ashes, like the fabled phœnix. CHEERS, LOUD AND LONG, WERE GIVEN FOR JEFF DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, LEE, FORREST, &c., &c. To add eclat to the occasion, a six-horse wagon from the country entered the town with A REBEL FLAG FASTENED TO THE HEAD OF EACH HORSE.

Comment on such demonstrations is unnecessary. Copperheads would do the same here if they had the courage to speak their honest sentiments. As it is, prudence compels them to pretend loyalty at least until after the election. But it won't save them. The men who cheered for Jeff Davis during the war, who rejoiced over the defeats of the Union armies and mourned over rebel reverses, who wore the red white and red and spurned the stars and stripes, are still remembered, and doomed to overwhelming defeat.

SEND IN THE ELECTION RETURNS!

Lest our paper next week should not reach all the districts in the county before election day, we would take this opportunity to urge our friends to make all the necessary arrangements to forward the election returns immediately after the result is known. The vote for Governor and Congress will be the most important and the most sought after; it would be advisable, however, to send full returns in all cases. Those districts lying contiguous to Bedford will send their returns directly to the Chairman of the County Committee, while Bbody Run, West Providence, Monroe and East Providence had better report to J. B. Williams, at Bloody Run; and those of Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Hopewell, Broad Top, Liberty and Coal-dale, to C. W. Ashom, Esq., at Hopewell. These gentlemen will telegraph them to Bedford. By this arrangement we can know the result of the entire county, with a few exceptions, before eleven o'clock on election night. Special arrangements should be made to get in the vote of Southampton and Londonderry. Give us the returns as full as possible and at the earliest moment.

HOW TO GET UP A COPPERHEAD MEETING.

The Copperheads having blundered signally in getting up meetings in this place, on last Monday morning drummed up, all told, forty-six of their voters, two Republicans, and fourteen boys, and took this formidable display eleven miles down the Turnpike, where they were joined by about twenty more, to whom they spouted for several hours on the merits of negro suffrage and negro equality.

Query: Would it not have been cheaper to have conveyed the twenty to Bedford than to have taken the sixty-two to Morgert's? Be careful, Mr. Dickerson; Andy Johnson will stop the funds since you can't elect Mr. Sharpe!

THE GAZETTE QUOTES WIRTZ.

The *Gazette* of last week pronounces the eagle, which behaved so gallantly on the appearance of one of the delegations wending its way to this place, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, a buzzard. Lest some one might imagine that this grand discovery was made by the *Gazette*, it is only necessary to call the attention of those who read newspapers to the fact that Demon Wirtz, the Andersonville jailor, pronounced this emblem of American Nationality, A BUZZARD, and from thence springs the *Gazette's* inspiration. We hope after this that it will show the usual courtesy by giving the name of its author. It is no doubt a long time since the editor of that journal saw an eagle, and no surprise should be manifested at his not knowing it from a buzzard.

ARE YOU ASSESSED.

Saturday, the 29th instant, is the last day to make assessments. All not assessed on or before that date will be too late. Are you assessed? if you are not, see to it at once.

BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN OF LINCOLN, EULOGISED AT A COPPERHEAD MEETING.

In another column will be found a report of a speech delivered by Col. Joseph W. Tate before a Copperhead meeting, held in the Court House, on last Saturday evening. Col. Tate was the President of the meeting, and on motion of Hon. B. F. Meyers, he addressed the audience. A dispatch sent to the associated press represents Mr. Meyers as having given utterance to the monstrous sentiments in question. This is simply a "mix" of the telegraph. Mr. Meyers only brought the Colonel forward, and with others, sat quietly by, and manifested no disapprobation at the infamous sentiments expressed by the speaker. The Colonel is strictly honest and deserves the thanks of his many political friends for his frankness, though they feign to condemn him on all hands.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

In our news columns will be found the report of another deliberate attempt, not only to break up, but to massacre the members of a Union convention. Memphis, New Orleans, Baltimore and Platte city are significant indications of the spirit engendered by the workings of "My Policy." If rebels attempt to murder Union men by wholesale throughout the South in the mere prospect of being restored under the President's policy, what will they do when restored with increased power? How long after will it be till they make good their threats to carry fire and sword into our Northern homes? All who want to try the experiment, should vote the "My Policy" ticket from Clymer down to county auditor.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

Remember that the Republican Legislature last winter abolished the State tax on Real estate, but that through the bad management of Democratic Commissioners Bedford county owes the State nearly $20,000 and the people of this county are still oppressed with a burdensome State tax.

Remember that the quickest way to pay off this Copperhead legacy, is to put at least one good Republican into the Board of Commissioners, which you can do by voting for Samuel Shaffer, who will see that the hard earned money of the tax-payers is not squandered in pensioning petty officers, but appropriated to the speedy payment of the county debt.

TOO MUCH TRUTH.

Gen. Baird's Report of the facts connected with the late New Orleans massacre, is a document which will long be read with horror and indignation. It fixes the guilt of the municipal authorities of New Orleans—it proves the criminality of Lieut. Gov. Voorhees, and without a doubt establishes the connection of Andrew Johnson in the bloody transaction.

For the faithful discharge of his duty and the fearless announcement of the facts in the case the General has been relieved from duty in New Orleans and ordered to the Department of the lakes. Honest loyal soldiers can't administer the laws under "My Policy". They tell too much.

B. F. MEYERS A PATRIOT—ACCORDING TO HIMSELF!

If anybody has ever doubted the patriotism of the editor of that loyal sheet, the Bedford *Gazette*, let him read the last number, and have all his doubts removed. Every body will remember how the draft frightened the poor creature, and how, under its potent influence, several hundred dollars and sundry draft speeches were wrung out of him, which he now sets down to the credit of patriotism. What a pity it is that these things should be remembered!

HEADS OFF!

Since our last issue Booth's President has relieved Assessor Harper and Collector Scull of the 16th Revenue district of Pennsylvania, and appointed A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, in the place of the former, and an individual named Swope, of Adams, in the place of the latter. Go it Andy! The only reasonable interpretation which can be placed upon these removals is that this Congressional district is given up. Alas, Poor Sharpe!

LOOK OUT FOR DESERTERS!

The Disfranchising act will be found on page 1107 of the Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania for the year, 1866. Every Justice of the Peace is entitled to a copy of these laws, and we would advise them to send to the Prothonotary and secure the copy to which they are entitled and furnish their respective election Boards with it on the day of the election. Let this matter be attended to promptly.

READ! READ!!

Don't fail to read carefully the "Rise in Rebel Bonds," and see how the Copper-Johnsons propose to saddle upon us the Rebel debt. Having read it remember when you go to the polls that Clymer and the whole copperhead ticket stand on that platform.

GEN. GRANT ON CLYMER.

Gen. Grant in a recent conversation with one of the editors of the Chicago Republican, said, that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man as Clymer, of at one time known disloyalty against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, *was a gross insult.*

UNCHARITABLE, VERY.—The abolitionists are actually opposed to letting the poor oppressed Southern slave driver come back from his little spree of a rebellion with two votes to our one. They really seem to think he is no better than a Northern white man. How very uncharitable! The *chivalry* to be brought to an equality with Northern mud-sills! The Democracy will never consent to it. Didn't they always say a Southern man was equal to two or three northern men? And are they going to desert their friends in adversity? Nary Democrat.

WOOL—The attempt of the Cleveland Convention to pull Wool over the eyes of the people, has proved a miserable failure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES REPUDIATES THE DEMOCRACY.

DENOUNCES CLYMER.

Predicts Defeat for the Conservatives.

☞Here is the remarkable article from the New York *Times*, to which the telegraph has made reference:

Supporting for Office Men Who Have Been Disloyal

General Grant is reported by a correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* to have made in a conversation with him the following remarks: "He said that without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in States through which he had just passed, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, had in some instance put on their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 had been guilty of known disloyalty to the Government; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner) he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for men who had been disloyal to it was the greatest insult that could be offered. Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, Johnson or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they were now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel in that way toward Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men could have his support nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult. If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy let them, but at all events let them vote only for such men as were true to their country in 1861."

Nothing could be more just or sensible. Nothing has contributed more, (and very many things have contributed much,) toward alienating popular favor and support from the just and liberal policy of the President toward the South, than the action of those who claim to be his friends in this respect. It has proved, indeed, as Gen. Grant styles it, "a misfortune for the President," and we may add, for the country also. IN PENNSYLVANIA THE ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IS ONE WHO, IN HIS POLITICAL ACTION, RESISTED THE GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT THE WAR, WHO MADE HIMSELF UTTERLY OBNOXIOUS TO THE LOYAL MEN WHO WERE STRUGGLING TO SAVE THE NATION; AND HIS ELECTION, BY THE DEFEAT OF A GALLANT SOLDIER WHO FOUGHT WITH HEROISM AND HONOR FOR THE OVERTHROW OF THE REBELLION, IS HELD ESSENTIAL TO THE VINDICATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. The same thing is true, perhaps, in a less conspicuous degree, in nominations for members of Congress and for State officers of various grades throughout the country.

The reason of it is clear. It has been done because the Democratic party has pushed itself into the foreground of the President's supporters, and has seized the occasion to reconstruct and strengthen its own organization, rather than sustain the President upon the principles which he asserts and in the mode which he himself pointed out. President Johnson never hesitated to declare his purpose to stand upon the principles of the Union party, to act within its lines, to co-operate with those of its members who adhered to its platform, and to use the patronage at his disposal to nationalize and strengthen its organization. He never concealed his conviction that the Democratic Party, as an organization, destroyed itself by its disloyal attitude during the war; that it had justly forfeited the confidence of the people, and that the party which carried the nation through the war was the party upon which he relied for co-operation and support in restoring the Union and securing the blessings of peace.

THE GREAT BODY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SEEMED CONSCIOUS THAT IT HAD BEEN BETRAYED BY ITS LEADERS INTO A FALSE POSITION, AND THEY WERE QUITE READY TO ACCEPT THE RESULT, AND ACT IN GOOD FAITH WITH THE UNION PARTY IN THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON. If the Union Party in Congress had been less under the control of extreme men—if National Union doctrines as opposed to the violent sectionalism of ultraists and malignants, had found a stronger utterance and greater favor with Congress and the country, and if the President and the Union party had been somewhat less distrustful and more frank in their relations to each other, there would have been no difficulty in thus rallying to the Union platform and the Union party an overwhelming majority of the people, North and South, throughout the Union.

But that opportunity was thrown away, and both the President and Congress accepted an attitude of mutual distrust and hostility, with a readiness which in suspicious minds begat the belief that both had sought it.

Naturally enough, under the circumstances, the leaders of the Democratic Party took advantage of this state of things, and made a bold push to regain their power. Sheltering themselves from the odium incurred during the war under the President's policy of restoration, they put their own men in nomination for office, set in motion their old machinery, and demanded the support of Conservative *Union* men for the reinstatement of the Democratic party in power. And when Union men, who never voted a Democratic ticket in their lives, who always held and advocated the principles of the Republican party, and who resisted with all their might the attempts of the Democratic party to thwart the Government in its efforts to quell the rebellion, fail to respond to these demands, they are very coolly accused of treachery to the Democratic party, and to the President for whom not a single member of that party gave a vote. In all the States where Governors are to be chosen they have put prominent Democratic politicians—men identified thoroughly with the party organization throughout the war—in nomination as candidates; and in nearly all the Congressional Districts instead of accepting Conservative Union men, they have nominated candidates of their own—often from the Copperhead wing of the party, and always from men identified with its action in the public mind.

We have no hesitation whatever in saying that this policy is fatal to the cause it professes to serve, and will end in its own defeat. *THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN STATES WILL NOT HAND OVER THE GOVERNMENT TO THE CONTROL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, UNDER ITS OLD ORGANIZATION, AND ITS OLD LEADERS. BOTH RENDERED THEMSELVES THOROUGHLY AND JUSTLY OBNOXIOUS TO THE LOYAL, PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT OF THE NATION, BY THEIR HOSTILITY TO THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE WAR* The people will not, now that the war is over, confide the control of public affairs to their hands, and every effort they make to secure this result will end in defeat, and postpone the very object they seek to accomplish.

General Grant was perfectly right in saying that men in the North who have been disloyal "ought not to be supported by President Johnson's friends;" and the same is true of political organizations that held an attitude of disloyalty during the war.

A CONTRAST.

NOW AND THEN.

During his late visit to New York, Andy Johnson made a speech in which he said:

"Why should we distrust the Southern people, and say they are not to be believed? I have just called your attention to the Constitution under which THEY WERE DESIROUS TO LIVE, AND THAT WAS THE CONSTITUTION OF THEIR FATHERS. Having been defeated in bringing about separation, and having lost the institution of slavery, the great apple of discord, they now, in returning, TAKE UP THAT CONSTITUTION UNDER WHICH THEY ALWAYS LIVED, AND WHICH THEY ESTABLISHED FOR THEMSELVES EVEN in a separate Government. Where, then, is the cause for distrust? I am one of those who take the Southern people WITH ALL THEIR HERESIES AND ERRORS, admitting that in rebellion they did wrong."

On the 2d of March 1861 Andy Johnson made a speech in which he made use of the following language:

"Were I President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did in 1806, *with Aaron Burr, who was charged with treason.* I WOULD HAVE THEM ARRESTED AND TRIED FOR TREASON, AND IF CONVICTED, BY THE ETERNAL GOD, THEY SHOULD SUFFER THE PENALTY OF THE LAW AT THE HANDS OF THE EXECUTIONER. *Sir, treason must be punished. Its enormity, and the extent of the offense must be made known.*"

Comment is unnecessary. Andy Johnson stands arraigned by his own record as a *traitor* to his party and his country.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.

One of the editors of the Chicago *Republican* recently had a conversation with General Grant, which he details as follows:

"He went on to reiterate his determination not to be used by those who sought to commit him either for or against the President's policy, *or to attach any political significance to his presence on the President's excursion. He had also been much annoyed at the use which had been made of his name by John Hogan, who had presumed to state that General Grant was politically with the President, and on one similar occasion by Mr. Seward.* He felt that it was, above all things, desirable for officers of the army to avoid participation in ordinary political conflicts, except that it was their duty as citizens to support only men who could show a record of consistent loyalty. Whether a man's sentiments were Johnsonian or Republican, *he said he felt it was an insult to any loyal man to ask him to vote for any candidate who was not a loyal man in* 1861. In this connection he said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in the States through which we had just passed, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, had in some instances put upon their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 *had been guilty of known disloyalty to the Government;* because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner,) *he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for men who had been disloyal to it, was the greatest insult that could be offered.*

Southern men he could make allowance for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, Johnson or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they come now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. *But he did not feel in that way toward Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men should have his support,* nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, *was a gross insult.* If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy, let them, but at all events let them vote only for such men as were true to their country in 1861."

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY

The Oregan Legislature Ratifies the Constitutional Amendment—Another Rebuke to the Johnsonian Policy.

The People Everywhere Endorse Congress as the Only Hope and Salvation of the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.

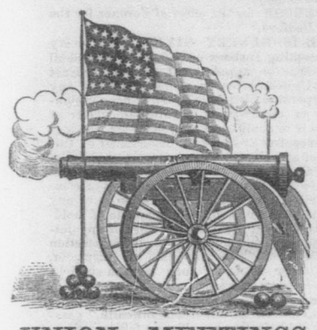
A salem (Oregon) dispatch of last night says: "The House of Representatives has passed the constitutional amendment by a vote of 25 yeas to 22 nays."

☞Where was it ever known in the history of the world, that after a great war the defeated party was allowed to dictate terms of peace. Andy Johnson has proposed to put it on record, but the people say emphatically No. See election returns from Maine.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866.

"RALLY FOR THE GOOD OLD UNION."



UNION MEETINGS.

The citizens of Bedford County, who are in favor of the preservation of the Union, the maintainance of the Constitution, together with those who believe that "treason should be made odious, and traitors punished," and who are opposed to granting rebels increased power, as a premium for their treachery, and who are in favor of the Constitutional Amendments, and all Soldiers who fought to save our glorious Union, are earnestly invited to be present with us at our meetings, which will be held as follows:

SCHELLSBURGH, Mass Meeting, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 29.
HARRISON Tp., (Sulphur Springs) Monday evening, Oct. 1st.
BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2d.
CENTERVILLE, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2d.
CHARLESVILLE, Wednesday evening, Oct. 3d.
ADAM GELLER'S, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 3d.
FOOT OF DRY RIDGE, (J. Cessna's,) Wednesday evening, Oct. 3d.
TROUT'S MILLS, (St. Clair Tp.,) Mass Meeting, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 4.
PETER IMLER'S, (Union Tp.,) Mass Meeting, Friday afternoon, Oct. 5.
WOODBERRY, Mass Meeting, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6.

The afternoon meetings will be held at one o'clock; all the mass meetings are in the afternoon. The Union Republican Brass Band will be present at all the Mass Meetings, and at some others.

The following speakers will address these meetings: Col. FRANCIS JORDAN, Hon. WM. H. KOONTZ, J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq., Dr. S. E. DUFFIELD, M. A. POINTS, Esq., Hon. JOHN CESSNA, WM. M. HALL, Esq., Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, J. R. DURBORROW, Esq. JOHN LUTZ, Esq., CYRUS ELDER, Esq., of Johnstown, and distinguished gentlemen from abroad.

Let there be a grand rally of the people at all these meetings, such as the mighty uprising of the country calls for, and which the great meeting of last Court week already foreshadows.

By order of the County Committee.

J. B. CESSNA, Chairman.
J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y.

☞ Our readers in the Western portion of the county, will not forget the Mass Meeting to be held at Schellsburg, on next Saturday afternoon, the 29th inst. We predict this will be one of the finest meetings of the series. Turn out! Turn out!

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties has become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861-2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attended to. tf.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—We beg to remind our readers of the opening of the classical school, formerly Rev. John Lyon's, under the charge of John T. Huggard, B. A., on Monday next. Mr. Huggard is now in town.

☞ All the necessary blanks for the collection of the bounty authorized by the late act of Congress have been procured by DURBORROW & LUTZ, and they are prepared to make all applications for bounties under the act.-tf.

Bloody Run Mass Meeting.

The opening of the campaign by the Union party, in this county, on Saturday last, at Bloody Run, was a splendid success. The day was clear and bright, an augury of bright political skies, and of the success that must attend our cause. The delegation from Bedford, as it entered the town with banners proudly floating, the Union Brass Band playing patriotic airs, and in the midst a veritable *Coon*, alive and wide awake recalling the days of '40, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers: President, LEWIS KOONS. Esq., Vice Presidents; Jacob Barndollar, John Sparks, Edmund Trimbath, David Foor, Capt. Josiah Hissong, Dr. J. A. Mann, Joseph Fisher, Esq., H. C. Penrod. Capt. J. C. Hawman, Wm. H. Weisel and John L. Grove. Secretaries; Lieut. W. W. Sparks, C. C. Garlick, Lieut. W. P. Barndollar and Thomas Farber. The issues of the day were ably discussed by J. H. Longanecker, Esq., M. A. Points, Esq., Hon. John Cessna, J. B. Cessna, Esq., Hon. G. W. Householder and Rev. J. Gogley. The speeches were listened to with intense interest and frequently interrupted with roars of applause. Republicans from Snake Spring, Monroe and the two Providences were on hand by hundreds, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the vast audience during the entire afternoon. The whole affair passed off splendidly and to the entire satisfaction of all participants except a few copperheads present, who turned away with elongated countenances, as they witnessed this first grand demonstration of the campaign, convinced that a trip to the head waters of Salt River was a fixed fact in the Copper-johnson programme for October.

MARRIED

On the 12th inst., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. D. PORTER DAVIS to Miss SALLIE MOORE, both of Hopewell township, Bedford Co.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. ELIAS BROWN, of Broad Top City, to Miss ANN MARIA HORTON, of Yellow Creek, this county.

On the 22th inst., in the town of Woodberry, by M. F. Stock, J. P., Mr. LEVI CRAMER to Miss ELIZABETH PRICE, both of the same place.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., SOPHIA REBECCA, daughter of Geo. W. and Sophia Gump, in the 6th year of her age.

Be on the Alert! Danger is at Hand.

This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defense against it? REDOUBLED NERVOUS VIGOR. This is the only protection against PANIC, as well as against the PRINCIPLE OF INFECTION. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventative? There IS one; a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This ONE PREVENTIVE, of which there is no duplicate among the compounds either of the Old World or the New, is

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deadly epidemics. If you are dyspeptic, it renews the vigor of your digestive powers, gives you appetite, and restores your cheerfulness. If you are nervous, it invigorates every fibre of your nervous system, from the base of the brain, where it begins, to the extremities, where it terminates. If you are bilious, it disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ into harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and alterative so powerful that Nature, with Hostetter's Bitters for her ally, may bid defiance alike to native malaria and foreign infection. If this enemy we hear of, this disease which is desolating Europe, is really bound hitherward, it behooves the *prudent to put on their armor*, to clothe themselves with invulnerability as far as human means will permit, by preparing the system for resistance with this pure vegetable antidote.

sep7,1m

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

New Advertisements.

THIS WAY.—The Books of J. HENRY HUTTON having been placed in my hands for collection, persons having accounts standing on said Books, will please call forthwith and settle, otherwise suits will be brought.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, Sept. 28, 1866:3t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JACOB YONT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOHN YONT,
sep28. Administrator.

A SPLENDID LITTLE

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer the farm upon which John Cook resides, in West Providence township, containing 122 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, log barn, blacksmith shop and other necessary outbuildings, water, fruit, &c. This farm lies on the river bottom and is certainly one of the finest opportunities to possess a neat home offered to the public for some time. For terms apply to JOHN COOK, on the premises, or

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
sep28:tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Cumberland Valley, (Centreville,) Saturday, Oct. 6.
East Providence, (Householder's), Saturday, Oct. 13.
Colerain, (Brick Church) Saturday, Oct. 20.
Bedford Borough and Bedford township, (Bedford) Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 22 and 23.
Harrison (Buffalo Mills) Wednesday, Oct. 24.
Londonderry (Bridgeport) Thursday, Oct. 25.
Juniatta (Buena Vista) Friday, Oct. 26.
Schellsburg and Napier (Schellsburg) Saturday Oct. 27.
Snake Spring (Hartley's) Monday, Oct. 29.
Monroe (Fletcher's) Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Bloody Run and West Providence (Bloody Run) Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Hopewell (Dasher's) Thursday, Nov. 1.
Broad Top (Hopewell) Friday, Nov. 2.
Liberty (Stonerstown,) Saturday, Nov. 3.
Middle Woodberry (Woodberry) Monday, Nov. 4.
South Woodberry (Enterprise) Tuesday, Nov. 5.
Union (Moses') Wednesday, Nov. 6.
St. Clair (Eight Square) Thursday, Nov. 7.

Examinations to begin at 9 o'clock.

Applicants for examination must be present at that time. H. W. FISHER,
Sept. 28. County Sup't.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District, Penn'a.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufacturers' Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE, in Bedford, on or before the **2d day of October.**

PENALTIES.—"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, and if the tax be not paid within TEN DAYS from date of said notice, then *a Penalty of ten per centum will be added*, and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs.

All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

Nothing but Government funds will be received.

J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col.
2d Division, 16th Dist. Pa.
Collector's Office, Bedford, Sept. 21, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Guardian of the minor child of Isaiah Blackburn, dec'd, will sell on the premises, in St. Clair township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER next,

A LOT OF GROUND,

containing three and a half acres; adjoining lands of Uriah Blackburn, Widow Griffith and Henry Shrader. The improvements are a one and a half story plank dwelling house and a two story frame building, used for a store house and tinner shop. Both houses are new and well built.

The ground is nearly all cleared and in cultivation, and the location is a first rate one for a country store.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the property for the use of the widow, one half of the balance in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year without interest.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

AZARIAH BLACKBURN,
sep21:4t Guardian.

TRUE DEMOCRACY!

ELOQUENT EXTRACTS.

A meeting of the True and Tried Democracy, was held in the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 22d, 1866. That firm and reliable Democrat, Col. JOSEPH W. TATE, was unanimously chosen President of the meeting. After several able and eloquent addresses had been delivered, on motion of Hon. BENJ. F. MEYERS, Editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, and present Democratic candidate for Senator in this District, Col. TATE was called upon to address the meeting. The Colonel responded in his usual able and eloquent manner. After the discussing the issues of the day the Colonel eloquently exclaimed:

"I believe that Providence had a hand in the removal of Abraham Lincoln. I believe that the name of J. Wilkes Booth will live; that he laid down his life for his country, like Winklereid. Switzerland had her Winklereid and her Wm. Tell; Scotland had her Robert Bruce, and America her Booth. THE TIME IS COMING WHEN THERE WILL BE A MONUMENT ERECTED TO BOOTH, HIGHER THAN THE SPIRE OF LINCOLN, who sleeps beneath the sod of Illinois."

"I am one of those men of another country, who wear on their Coat of Arms the HAND and the DAGGER."

The Colonel countinued at some length in the same eloquent and patriotic strain, uttering only sentiments of a truly Democratic character, and retired in the midst of great applause.

In the Bedford *Gazette* of Jan. 1861, O. E. SHANNON. Esq., Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, in a card published over his own signature, in speaking of a debate in the Bedford Lyceum, uttered the following patriotic and truly Democratic sentiments.

"'I distinctly said, however, that I would not fight at all in such an unnatural war—that I was like some of my Republican friends, I would prefer staying at home; but, IF I WERE COMPELLED TO PULL TRIGGER, I HOPED IT WOULD BE WHEN THE MUZZLE OF MY GUN WAS POINTED NORTH."

Speaking of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, B. F. Meyers said:

"Congress is, truly, already insane. The conduct of that body would have made a Secessionist of Job, if he had been a slaveholder."—*Gazette*, April 18, 1862.

Speaking of the Draft he said:

"But let not Congress and the Administration build false hopes upon this patriotic submission. Let it not be expected that Pennsylvania will again uncomplainingly respond to a similar call for conscripts. The people of this State have given their last man to this bloody, though utopian crusade, and until the President and Congress revoke their abolition programme, a demand from them for more troops from this State will be worse than useless."—*Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1863.

On the same subject Meyers said:

"We say to Congress stay your encroaching hand, lest you wake the sleeping lion of Pennsylvania's pride! We say to the President, make not a Dionysius of yourself, for there are yet Damons among the people of the North, who will dare to resist any usurper."—*Bedford Gazette*, Feb. 27, 1863.

In speaking of the Provost Marshall Myers said:

"When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement of the Conscription, we shall look with some anxiety and more curiosity for the name of the wretch who will not scruple to disgrace himself, and the community in which he lives, by accepting this odious office. *Let that man, whoever he may be, make up his mind that he can not live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death.*"—*Gazette*, March 13, 1863.

In the speech of Heister Clymer at Uniontown, as reported for the Pittsburgh *Post*, the Democratic Organ of Alleghany county, Pa., we find the following passage:

"By the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson became President of the United States. If, under his administration, harmony should come again to the land, who will not see in THE AUSPICIOUS EVENT the spirit of God moving over the troubled waters."

"I AM GLAD OF IT."

In his speech at Niagra Falls, President Johnson said:

"I have always had an exalted idea of the position of Senator; but notwithstanding I was placed upon the ticket for the Vice Presidency, I am free to say that I did not seek the place. But friends of the country, friends that were personal to me, were anxious that I should be on the ticket. I was placed there. I accepted it; the race was run, the victory was obtained, and I was made Vice President of the United States. Can't you see the graduation comes along regularly? And, then by the Constitution of the country, I have been made President. *I am glad of it.*"

COLLAPSE OF THE COPPER-JOHNSON COALITION.

The President, admonished by the defection of Raymond, Weed, Bennett, Beecher, &c., and the overwhelming rebuke of "My Policy" evidently pending over the whole country, has actually been frightened into terms and has industriously set himself to work opening up communication with the Southern Governors with a view to the adoption of the Constitutional amendments. This is the result of but a few volleys of loyal thunder. By the time the batteries open along the whole line there will not be a vestige of the traitorous crew left to tell the tale of their discomfiture.

The Sheriff still Refuses to Incorporate the Disfranchising Act in his Proclamation.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has furnished the High Sheriff of Bedford county, under the broad seal of the State, a copy of the Disfranchising act, as passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, but he obstinately refuses to insert it in his Proclamation, thus *setting at defiance a law on the statue books of Pennsylvania.* It is the only instance that has come to our notice. A PROSECUTION FOR MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST HIM. THE SAME PENALTY SHALL BE VISITED UPON EVERY OFFICER OF ELECTION BOARDS, OR OTHER PERSONS, WHO SET THE LAW AT DEFIANCE, *and the matter shall not stop here*; WE SHALL GO TO THE NEXT LEGISLATURE AND SECURE A CHANGE OF VENUE, AND TRY THE CASES IN SOME COUNTY WHERE COPPERHEAD JURIES CANNOT SCREEN THEIR FRIENDS.

ANDREW JOHNSON FROM 1861 TO 1865.

Andrew Johnson defends his present course by asserting that he stands where he did when elected Vice President, and that the Republican party has left him and not he them. The following extracts from his speeches from 1861 to 1865 show how much truth there is in his assertions. Stevens is not more bitter and radical than Andy Johnson in the following:

"Who is it that has fired upon our flag? Show me the man who has been engaged in these conspiracies, and *I will show you a traitor.*"

"Were I the President, I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and if convicted, *by the eternal God they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner.*"—Andrew Johnson, March 2, 1861.

"While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on the principles of *eternal justice.*"—Andrew Johnson, June, 1864.

"I will be your MOSES. LOYAL MEN, WHETHER WHITE OR BLACK, SHALL ALONE CONTROL the destinies of Tennessee."—Andrew Johnson, October 24, 1864.

"TREASON MUST BE MADE ODIOUS and traitors must be punished and impoverished."—Andrew Johnson, April 3, 1865.

"In the work of reconstruction traitors must take back seats. The traitor has ceased to be a citizen. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship."—Andrew Johnson, June 9, 1864.

"As Goes Pennsylvania so Goes the Union."

The Gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania will be all one way. Major Gen. Geary will undoubtedly be elected by a majority that will settle the question at issue in all the other loyal States, and revive the old proverb, "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." Thousands of the supporters of President Johnson cannot conscientiously vote for Hiester Clymer, and the President himself cannot desire the defeat of such a candidate as Geary. The chief importance of the Pennsylvania election, therefore, is in its bearings upon the next Senatorship.—*New York Herald, Sept.* 17.

North Carolina State Convention—Constitutional Amendment Endorsed.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 20.

At a State meeting of unconditional Union men of North Carolina, held in Raleigh, today, Hon. Alfred Dockery was nominated for Governor. The Constitutional Amendment was unanimously endorsed. It is the only issue between the two parties of the State, Ex-Governor Holden, who was chosen President, delivered an able address heartily endorsing the candidate and the platform.

Letters from distinguished Union men were received from different parts of the State, pledging their support to the movement.

Dockery stands boldly on the Howard amendment and the whole basis, which Gov. Holden says will give him a large majority in the western part of the State, and with the vote of the rest of the State, may elect him.

Progress of the Southern Loyalist.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 20.

A part of the Southern Loyalist party arrived this morning and addressed a large meeting. Mr. Brownlow was very ill and failed in an attempt to speak at the depot. He was so weak as to require assistance to stand and passed directly on to Cleveland. The rest of the party arrived this afternoon, and all passed on under charge of a reception committee from Cleveland, headed by Mayor Chapin, at Conneaut, Ashtubla and Panesville. Large crowds greeted the loyalists with cheers and bonfires.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.

The train arrived in a pelting rain. The party was met by an immense crowd and escorted to the Hotel by bands of music, transparencies and a torch light procession, amid fire works and shouting. A meeting is arranged for to-morrow, which promises to be a large one.

ON the presidential journey, while speeches were going on at Niles, Michigan, the platform broke down, and Seward, Welles, and Postmaster-General Randall Doolittle, Grant and Farragut tumbled with it. The President was left standing on the very edge with the representative of the town who was addressing him. The only person seriously hurt was a citizen of the place, who had an artery cut. Farragut's hand was scratched, and he declared it was the first wound he had received during the war. Seward, as he rose, cried out: "This is not our platform"; and was answered, "You were standing on it." The Postmaster-General, who fell on top of Steedman, congratulated himself on his luck in always falling in soft places.

MASSACRE.

Terrible Outrages on Union Men in Platte City, Missouri.—The Rebels Rise in Arms to Break Up a Republican Convention—They Declare no Unionists shall Remain in the Town.—Four Men Killed and a Number Badly Wounded.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 17.

A blooody and fearful tragedy occurred at Platte City, Missouri, on Saturday last. The Radical Convention assembled at the church in Platte city on that day. There were one hundred men, including visiting delegations. The convention put in nomination a full ticket, and adjourned about 4 o, clock, P. M. Just before adjournment the rebels brought a band of music upon the street, which played "Dixie," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," &c., and soon gathered about them a large crowd of armed men.

A Union man, Thomas Dunnigan, being very noisy upon the street, the Sheriff went to him and was in the act of quieting him, when a constable named Callahan, of notorious rebel record, came up with a posse of of men and pointed out Dunnigan, who stood beside the Sheriff, saying, "There he is—take him," or words to that effect. Immediately the rebels, who had assembled to the number of four hundred, commenced firing upon every Union man upon the street. Four were instantly Killed and a large number wounded. The bushwackers drove the Union men out of the town, and four hundred rebels now hold possession of it. A Mr. Heath visited Platte City to get his brother's body, but was not allowed to take it away. They gave him a pass to get out of town through their picket lines.

The first shot was fired by a rebel constable upon a drunken unarmed Unionist. Members of the convention who had left, hearing the shooting, returned to Platte City, and while riding through the streets were fired upon from the windows of houses and saloons. Many horses were shot from under the delegates. Four men were killed and twelve wounded. The extras caused great excitement here. Gov. Fletcher has been telegraphed to. He will be at Weston to morrow to attend a mass meeting there. The Unionists have all been driven to Weston. The rebels are all around, and swear no Unionist shall remain in Platte City.

The latest accounts say that several hundred armed rebels hold Platte City, and have driven all the Union men out of town, and swear they shall not return. Great excitement exists. Governor Fletcher has been applied to for force to put down the mob. All accounts agree that Dunnigan was unarmed when Callahan's party attacked him.

LATER

THE AFFAIR AT PLATTE CITY.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—The *Democrat's* (St. Joseph) special dispatch says an eye witness of the affair at Platte City, Missouri, on Saturday, states that the conduct of the rebels, the arms they carried and their numbers leave no doubt they came into the town to break up the Radical County Convention. Four men were killed and three or four others will probably die. The affair creates a profound sensation, and serious troubles are apprehended.

THE DESERTER LAW.

We would call especial attention to the following provisions of the Disfranchising act which Sheriffs are required to publish in their Election Proclamation:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, THAT IN ALL ELECTIONS HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR THE JUDGE OR INSPECTORS OF ANY SUCH ELECTION TO RECEIVE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS, FROM ANY PERSON OR PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PROVISIONS AND SUBJECT TO THE DISABILITY IMPOSED BY SAID ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH THIRD, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY SUCH PERSON TO OFFER TO VOTE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 2. THAT IF ANY SUCH JUDGE AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION, OR ANY ONE OF THEM, SHALL RECEIVE, OR CONSENT TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY SUCH DISQUALIFIED PERSON, HE OR THEY SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, HE SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE BE SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO UNDERGO AN IMPRISONMENT IN THE JAIL OF THE PROPER COUNTY FOR NOT LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS.

SEC. 3. THAT ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, SHALL AT ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, VOTE OR TENDER TO THE OFFICERS THEREOF, AND OFFER TO VOTE, A BALLOT OR BALLOTS, ANY PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE DEEMED GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION THEREOF, IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL FOR EACH OFFENSE, BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE PRECEDING SECTION OF THIS ACT IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 4. THAT IF ANY PERSON SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, TO OFFER ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS TO THE OFFICERS OF ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY SUCH OFFICER TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, SUCH PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS ACT, IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, [illegible] and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July 13th, 1866-cowly

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises, the real estate of said deceased, situate in said Borough, on TUESDAY the 2d day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., consist-of **LOT No. 13,** frontiug 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Sam'l Corl on the west, having thereon erected a two story brick MANSION HOUSE, BRICK STORE HOUSE and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Woodshed and Granary, a well of good water and a cistern, and a variety of fruit trees on the premises.

Also, **LOT No. 14,** adjoining the above, and of same dimensions, having thereon erected a Large two story Brick BLACKSMITH SHOP, a Frame Office, and Stable. The shop could readily be converted into a dwelling. This is a very pleasant property, in good repair.

Terms Cash, or part cash and part on time as may be desired. For particulars call upon J. P. REED, Attorney, at Bedford, or at the premises.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER.

sep7:4t

PUBLICSALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Carson, late of Napier tp., Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 22d, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND

situate in Napier township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Stuckey, George W. Gump, T. P. Studebaker and others, containing

One Hundred and Sixty-three Acres

and forty-seven perches and the usual allowance, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, eight acres of which are good meadow, with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other buildings thereon—a never failing spring of good water near the house, and a fountain pump in the barn yard. Also, an orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees thereon.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JOHN W. HOOVER,
Aug31:3t *Executor of Nathan Carson, dec'd*

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. au17:tf

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STOVES, TINWARE &c., No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear's Patent) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.'S

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. au17:3m

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108.

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

---

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"

NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHILA.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other!

CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.

sep7:4m

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils.
Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. &c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING and

MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no8:1y

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

MORRISON HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:1y

O YES! O YES!

The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his professional services to all those who desire and Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.

GEORGE W. FIGARD.

Aug. 3, 1866:3m

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of September, 1866.

aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JOHN M. SMITH.

Aug31:3t

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine(Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H.SHIRES

HORSE DEAEERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORS AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder ever known to keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.

feb2:1y

WAGONS.—Two new two-horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.

Aug3:tf. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

andtherefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUBLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tn., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and ran no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,651yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.

jeb2:1y

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

---

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

JUST RECEIVED.

A NEWSTOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large Assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large assortment of
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS

a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. F. SMITH

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of

Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.

Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Ficher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

June8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174.20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

A **TELLING FACT.**

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, DACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND

JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France.
Empress of Austria.
Empress of Russia.
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch Sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

OF THE

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held, in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (9th day) of October, 1866, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet a. the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Wm. Keyn, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the